REMARKS

Claims 1 to 67, 69 to 73, 75 to 78 are pending in this application; claim 74 is cancelled; claim 78 is new; and claims 1 and 47 are currently amended.

Applicant's representative thanks Examiner Pasin for the telephone interview held on December 18, 2006, where it was explained why the Applicant believes that Moran teaches against the claimed invention, and the Examiner invited the Applicant to file a response based on these arguments, and suggested clarifying the term "browser" used in claim 1, to ensure it does not cover the address tool bar. The present response is written in accordance with Examiner Pesin's suggestion.

The current amendments are supported in the application as filed, at least on page 7 lines 23 to 25, reading:

> "Fig. 1 is a schematic illustration of a browser window 100, used in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the invention. Window 100 typically includes a menu bar 102, a tool bar 104, a URL entry/display field 106 and a graphical display area 108".

Rejections under 35 USC § 112

Claim 77 was rejected under 35 USC § 112, as lacking support in the application as filed, since "there is no indication in the specification that the applicant's invention was meant to exclude operating system programs."

However, as noted in Applicant' remarks of July 27, 2006, support to claim 77 may be found on page 2 lines 1-3 of the application as filed, reading: "Alternatively or additionally, the commands may comprise instructions to the translation system, to the browser itself, to an operating system or other software running simultaneously with the browser on the local computer."[Emphasis added].

Applicant respectfully submit that this paragraph discloses that the invention may be practiced, inter alia, by instructing software other than the operating system. Therefore claim 77, reciting a program that is other than an operating system, is well supported.

Rejections under 35 USC § 102

Claims 56-67 were stand rejected under 35 USC 102 (a) as being anticipated by Estabrook, exactly as they have been rejected in the previous Office Action, and despite Applicant's explanations. It is stated in the Office Action that Applicant's explanations are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection. Claims 56-67 were rejected in the previous

office action under Section 103, in view of Estabrook and Lee, but the reasoning provided by the Examiner related only to Estabrook. The reasoning for the current 102 rejection is word for word the same as was the reasoning for the 103 rejection in the previous office action. As the rejections raised against claims 56-67 under 35 USC 102 are not in view of new art or a new

5   argument, Applicant respectfully requests that these claims are allowed, or a reasoning to their rejection despite of Applicant's explanations be provided. For the convenience of the Examiner, Applicant's explanations, as submitted with the response to the previous Office Action, are repeated herein:

"Regarding claim 56, the Examiner rejected this claim under Section 103 in view

10   of Estabrook and Lee, equating the claimed *existing program* with the operating system, and holding that the Explorer browser taught by Estabrook (Internet Explorer) is not associated with the operating system. The role of Lee in the rejection was not explained, and Applicant therefore ignores it. Applicant respectfully submits that Estabrook shows that Internet Explorer *is* associated

15   with the operating system. The paragraph "navigate your PC with the address bar", cited by the Examiner, requires as a first step to do "open My Computer", which is a direct request addressed to the operating system (My Computer is a feature of the operating system). The art describes that opening the browser is the natural behavior of the operating system in response to the request to open My

20   Computer, and that Internet Explorer is the natural interface for directing commands to the operating system. It is respectfully submitted that the limitation "entering a command ... not through a browser interface associated with said program" is not disclosed by Estabrook. Accordingly, no case of prima facie anticipation or obviousness is shown in the Office Action."

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Rejections under 35 USC § 103

Claims 1-8, 11-51, 53-55, 68-73, and 75-76 stand rejected under Section 103 as being unpatentable over Estabrook, in view of Moran.

Estabrook teaches how to use Microsoft Internet Explorer 4, and Moran teaches that it

30   is possible to copy files directly from the address bar.

Applicant currently amends the claims, and explains below why each of the independent claims is patentable over the combination of Estabrook and Moran.

The browser recited in Claim 1 is now limited to a browser that has a window with a designated URL field and a graphical display area. Applicant believes that having a designated

URL field and a graphical display area is inherent to browsers, and therefore, the amendment only expresses explicitly what was implicit before.

New claim 78 adds the limitation that the graphical display area is adapted for presenting a WWW page.

5   Estabrook teaches navigating the user's PC and Moran teaches copying files from the address bar, but the limitation that an act directed to copying data or modifying files is performed by entering a text string to a designated URL field in a browser having a designated URL field and a graphical display area is neither taught nor suggested in any of the cited references. Hence, there is no prima facie case of obviousness, as the claim has a limitation, not

10   shown in Estabrook or Moran.

Furthermore, Moran teaches against the invention: on page 2, under the heading 'Nose around your PC' Moran teaches: "This [=using the address bar to explore files and folders on the PC] can be a lot quicker than going several layers into the start menu to launch Windows Explorer and find a file or folder". This teaches not to use Internet Explorer in a manner

15   compliant with what is supposedly taught by Estabrook, and thus teaches against the cited combination.

Finally, Applicant wish to point out that Moran is not prior art, as it was published on August 2004, while the Application was filed on August 1999, 5 years earlier, and claimed even earlier priorities. Therefore, Moran bears on the patentability of the claimed invention

20   only to the extent it teaches what had been the state of the art at the application date.

It should be noted that few months after the present application was filed, Microsoft launched a second edition to Windows 98, and this second edition was practically the only one in use when Moran was published. Thus, Moran probably teaches using Windows 98 second edition, which post-dates the filing date of the present application, and teaches nothing on the

25   state of the art at the application date. Therefore, Moran has no bearing on the patentability of the present invention whatsoever.

Additionally, the rejection relies on Moran's alleged teaching that "when you want to run an internal DOS command from the Address bar, preface the command with the plus sign, for example, + copy c:\atuoexec.bat c:\winbdows\temp, or + dir c:\windows." [see page 6 of

30   the Office Action, last paragraph]. However, reading the above excerpt from Moran within its context reveals that this is NOT a feature of the address bar. It is made possible only if a suitable batch file is first prepared and run. Moran does not teach that such a batch file was used or known or published before the application date, to the contrary, Moran believes there is room to teach using such a batch file even five years after the present application has been

filed. Accordingly, the cited teaching does not show what had been the state of the art at the application date, and is irrelevant to the patentability of the present invention.

Claim 47 is currently amended along the same lines as claim 1, and accordingly, patentable over the cited art for similar reasons.

5   The dependent claims are patentable over the cited art at least for the same reason, and are not argued herein each individually in order to focus on the main issues and simplify examination. Nevertheless, Applicant respectfully draws the Examiner's attention to the following claims, the rejection of which is not established as a prima facie case of obviousness, even if a rejection of claim 1 were correct.

10   Claim 6 is for "a method according to claim 1, wherein said command is directed to affecting a translation of a future command into an action".
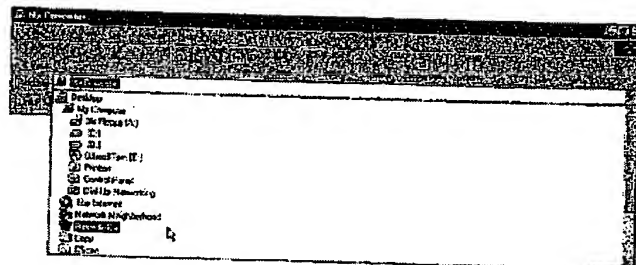
The Examiner rejected claim 8 under Section 103 over Estabrook in view of Moran, stating that Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 1 on page 84 "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar".

15   For the convenience of the Examiner, a copy of the cited paragraph is reproduced below.

To Do: Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar

1. Open My Computer.
2. If you don't see the address bar, display it.
3. Click the down arrow at the right end of the address bar. A directory list drops down (see Figure 6.4), showing all your disks and top-level directories.

Figure 6.4.
Drop down the address bar list to navigate disks, folders, and files on your PC.

4. Click any folder in the list. The folder opens, and My Computer disappears. Observe that the address bar now shows the name of the folder you opened.
5. Drop down the address bar again. The full list appears again, but now the current folder is highlighted in the list.

Applicant respectfully submits that no command, directed to affecting a translation of a future command into an action, is disclosed.

20   Accordingly, no prima facie case of obviousness or anticipation is made.

Claim 8 is for "a method according to claim 1, wherein said action has a physical manifestation outside of computer hardware". The Examiner rejected claim 8 under Section 103 over Estabrook in view of Moran, stating that Estabrook teaches a method according to

claim 8 on page 84 "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar". i.e. "The Internet", and "Network Neighborhood".
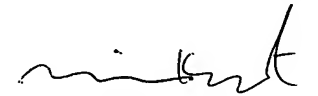
The cited paragraph is reproduced above. Applicant respectfully submits that no manifestation out of computer hardware is disclosed, and in particular there is no reference to the Internet or to Network Neighborhood. Accordingly, no prima facie case of anticipation or obviousness was made.

If the Examiner does not withdraw the rejection of claim 8, he is respectfully requested to explain more clearly the grounds for the rejection, and showing in particular manifestations out of computer hardware.

Claim 37 includes the limitation that the method "comprising displaying a graphical display *on said browser* responsive to said action." (Emphasis added). Moran teaches that a new window is opened in response to entering a command in the address tool bar, and thus, according to Moran, a graphical display responsive to said action is *not* displayed on the browser as claimed, but somewhere else. Accordingly, modifying the teachings of Estabrook in view of the teachings of Moran as suggested by the examiner will not result in the claimed invention.

In view of the above remarks, applicant submit that the claims are patentable over the cited art and the specification fulfills all legal requirements. Allowance of the application is respectfully awaited. If, however, the Examiner is not convinced and the Examiner is of the opinion that a telephone conversation may forward the present application toward allowance, applicant respectfully request that the Examiner call the undersigned at 1 (877) 428-5468. Please note that this is a direct *toll free* number in the US that is answered in the undersigned's Israel office. Israel is 7 hours ahead of Washington.

Respectfully submitted,

Maier Fenster
Reg. No. 41,016

March 14, 2007

Encl.:
Petition for Extension of Time (2 Months)